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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

The enclosed papers have been lately sent to us, as copies of the Address of the Clergy to the Governor and his Reply, which we request you to publish in your next Gazette for the consideration of the publick.

Your humble Servants,

ANNAPOLIS, February 6, 1773.

SAMUEL CHASE,

WILLIAM PACA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE THE CLERGY of the established Church in this your Government of Maryland, now met in Annapolis, beg leave to approach your Excellency, gratefully to acknowledge, not only your many personal civilities to ourselves; but, what we more esteem, the obliging attention you have been pleased to shew to the interests of the Church I Concerned, as we are by duty, as well as inclination, to promote these interests, we conceive, we can, in no way, more effectually accomplish this, than by deporting ourselves, so as to deserve the continuance of your Excellency's favour and protection: with this view, therefore, we take the liberty of laying before you *an account of the business, for which THIS meeting was called together.*

The ORIGINAL intention of our meeting was *further* to consider on the *charitable fund*: but finding ourselves obliged to *postpone this, on account of the Charter's not being yet arrived*, we have been naturally led to consider the present circumstances of the Maryland Clergy, and *after the fullest and maturest deliberation, we have* UNANIMOUSLY *resolved*, that it is highly becoming us, to make an effort, as far as in us lies, TO INTRODUCE, IF POSSIBLE, *EPISCOPACY* into America, *a measure so highly reasonable, so absolutely necessary, at this crisis, to the Colonies in general, and we add, to Maryland in particular, and so peculiarly befitting the Clergy of this Province, to be among the foremost in soliciting*, that we cannot doubt of its meeting with your Excellency's *perfect* approbation: for it must have occurred to you, as it has to us, that, of *late*, the growth of Sectaries *(chiefly to be attributed, as we believe, to the want of a regularly governed Clergy)* has been so amazingly rapid, and *their conduct so daring and vexatious*, that, amongst *other* instances of their FACTIOUS SPIRIT, they now *daily and openly* call in question even his Lordship's right of PRESENTATION—an evil, which we fear, will daily increase, and *which, we cannot but think, can* ONLY *be put a stop to*, BY THE ADMISSION OF AN AMERICAN BISHOP.

It must then be obvious to your Excellency, that the ESTABLISHMENT HERE, cannot subsist *much longer without some form of government*. Whether *this* shall be *that constitutional one*, by BISHOPS, *to which a Clergyman of the Church of England, can in conscience, think it his duty to submit*, or the UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND, PALPABLY, PRESBYTERIAN, SYSTEM, NOW LONG AGO WARMLY CONTENDED FOR BY BOTH HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY, is a QUESTION, hardly less interesting to the *civil* government of this province, than it is to its CLERGY, the *jurisdiction of a Presbytery, and every other jurisdiction, in its principles a kin to it*, is so adverse to the whole frame and scope of our excellent establishment, both in Church and State, that, in attempting to keep it for ever at a distance from Maryland, we trust your Excellency will consider us, as doing, what must undoubtedly it is our duty ever to do, consulting the best interests of the Lord Proprietary, and the welfare of the community at large, as well as *our own in particular*. On *these principles*, and *to these considerations alone*, we presume to solicit your Excellency's concurrence and assistance in promoting so SALUTARY A SCHEME. EVERY STEP in our power, conducive thereto, we have taken; we *have applied* to the Throne, to Lord Baltimore, to his Grace of Canterbury, and to the Bishop of London; copies of which application, we think it incumbent on us, to lay before your Excellency, with a request that you will be pleased, as soon as may be, to transmit our letter to Lord Baltimore: and should it be in your Excellency's power to lend a helping hand to the furtherance of *this good design*, as, we believe, it greatly is, we persuade ourselves, from the assurances we have heretofore had the honour to receive from your Excellency, and which we do, and ever shall, gratefully remember, that you will not withhold it. *One instance* there is, in which we conceive it is much in your power to promote *the cause*, and that is by co-operating with us in our application to the brethren of the Clergy in Virginia, by recommending it strongly to the attendance and countenance of Lord Botetourt.

We are not so sanguine as to flatter ourselves with the hope either of immediate or certain success from this our application; but should we after all, finally fail, WHICH WE PRAY HEAVEN TO AVERT! we shall comfort ourselves with the reflection, that even to fail, is less reproachful, than never to attempt it at all.

We are, Sir, with infinite respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

And faithful humble Servants.

Signed per order,

ROBERT READ, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN, *Annapolis, 14th September*, 1772.

THOUGH your Address I think imports that it is the act of the WHOLE CLERGY of the established Church, flowing from *their general deliberations, and unanimous opinion*, yet to enable me to consider it with propriety in *this* light, a clearer satisfaction is requisite, than what arises from the delivery of a paper by NINE Clergymen, or from the formal attestation of a person in an official character, unknown in our constitution, and allowed, I know not on what grounds: the proper satisfaction would have been given by the subscription of the Clergy individually.

That the FACTIOUS SPIRIT of the sectaries has appeared in their *daily, openly* calling in question, his Lordship's right of *patronage*, in disposing of the benefices of this province, *your address* gives me the *first information*. Indiscretions and irregularities of *another* kind have indeed occurred in some parishes, but his Lordship's right has been vindicated, and the Laws are a sufficient security to his *Lordship*, and the persons collated by him; NO DEGREE OF SUPPORT OR ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED FROM EPISCOPAL AUTHORITY.—How far, and under what forms, the ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN BISHOP may be a SALUTARY MEASURE is a consideration of the most momentous concern, deserving the most serious and mature attention, and being of so great and extensive importance, I shall take an early opportunity of laying the matter before the General Assembly, together with your address, and the papers attending it.

The motives both of duty and inclination will ever engage me to countenance the *worthy* Ministers of the established Church, and to support the just rights of the Clergy of Maryland, holding it at the same time to be my indispensable duty to protect all quiet and peaceable subjects of every denomination in the full enjoyment of their rights.

To the Reverend Messieurs M'Gill, Addison, Hamilton, Ross, Neill, Read, Allen, Hughes and Boucher.

A C A D.

HOW do you find yourself, Mr. Editor? busily employed I guess, having plenty of materials before you to work upon. Let me expostulate a little with you however when you are at leisure, and ask, why all your ill-nature against me? Does every person fall into contempt that has spirit and resolution enough to espouse the cause of his friend in opposition to your sentiments? He may do so with you and two or three others, but it can never be reason sufficient with the rest of the world. Who gave you authority to assume the rod for the chastisement of a man equally free with yourself, and who is not in a state of subjection to your humours? 'Tis possible you may be obliged to turn pedagogue in good earnest notwithstanding appearances, stranger things have come to pass. Remember the tyrant Dionysius kept school at Corinth. He little expected such a reverse of fortune whilst he was lording it in so imperious manner over the citizens of Syracuse. Tell me also if you please from what quarter you received your authentic information, "*that it was from the first the scheme that the same breath "which raised the bubble should dissolve it, after it had lived "to fulfil all its purposes of diversion?*" Many of your fellow-citizens, distinguished for their sincerity, are concerned to know the truth of this assertion; they will scorn to desert the person alluded to by your sarcasm for any thing that can fall from the pen of *a nameless party scribbler*. I pass slightly over your Address to me at present, and am waiting with great tranquillity to receive your whole fire; flattering myself at the same time that you will not be able, with all your knowledge in polite literature, to make it appear that an individual means the whole body of Merchants, or that any reflection was intended against them. Your compliment, wishing me a happy New-Year, is unseasonable after Candlemas day, therefore I give you no thanks. By way of return for your ironical civility, let me whisper a piece of advice in your ear: *Go to sleep; you are only doing mischief.*

FREEMAN.

The following is the opinion alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Boucher, in his reply.

Q. Have the Vestry of St. Anne's parish, in Anne-Arundel County, a right to act in virtue of any custom in that parish, independent of the Law of 1701-2?

A VERY ingenious opinion having been already given on the subject, attention is due to the arguments advanced in it's support; and as it might be deemed arrogance to chastise particular reasoning by general assertions, I shall consider the paper with unaffected candour and diffidence.

It is said that the Vestry of St. Anne's parish do claim a right of acting under any authority derived from the provincial legislature, but deduce it from *custom time immemorial*, or *beyond the memory of man*. That the existence of Vestries being independent of the Law of 1701-2, the origin of their establishment has been mistaken, and inconclusive reasoning arisen from erroneous principles, the premises being denied from which the inferences are drawn. It is however *admitted* that *the power of taxation* is exercised solely under the Acts of 1704 and 1729, consequently if these are insufficient to justify the measure it must be considered as insupportable.

To constitute a custom it is alleged there must be *an usage time immemorial, or beyond the memory of man*; a power of taxation could not therefore even *now* properly be claimed under a *customary right since the year* 1729, as it would be an infraction of the rule ascertaining the length of time necessary to establish a custom; this right is therefore asserted under the Acts of 1704, c. 34, and 1729, c. 5.

Admitting the definition of a custom to be right in *general*, the argument from it, appears to me erroneous. It is said that the Vestry having acted *time immemorial*, this *usage constitutes a custom*, and establishes their authority; the conclusion therefore follows from the doctrine advanced, that there could be no *existing* custom, *antecedent* to such immemorial usage. It is then to be considered, whether *at the time* of passing the Acts of 1704, and 1729, such custom had prevailed, and the Vestry of St. Anne's parish was *then* established under it. According to the maxim and mode of reasoning in the opinion no such custom could have existed, and consequently the superstructure raised on this *hypothesis* has no real foundation. Vestries were first appointed and their continuance regulated by the Act of 1692 since repealed, but the church in St. Anne's parish was not erected until the year 1699: however admitting the inception of their authority to be computed from that Law, the intermediate time from this æra to the years 1704 and 1729 will not amount to a sufficient diuturnity (by the rule admitted) to establish a custom.

The only Law now in force for the appointment of Vestries is the Act of 1701-2, for the establishment of religious worship, &c. if they did not exist *under this Law at the times of passing* the Acts of 1704 and 1729, they had no existence whatever *when* these Laws were enacted, for there could not *then* have been any custom, and consequently, if (as is asserted) the Law of 1701-2, is a nullity, the Acts of 1704, and 1729, from which the power of taxation is derived, referred to *non-entities*; they were improperly termed Vestries, and the persons who composed them were rather illegal assemblages aggregating to themselves the exercise of an unconstitutional authority. The Acts of Assembly urged to countenance the *supposed* right, conferred the powers therein mentioned on VESTRIES, but, it seems, there were at those times no such institutions; for their existence, as contended, depending altogether *on custom*, if there was *no custom*, they could not have any existence. In 1704 and 1729 there was no such custom as alleged, because (according to the maxim) an immemorial usage had not *then* prevailed; and if there were *no Vestries at those periods*, how could powers be conferred on them in virtue of the Laws referred to?

Whether there were any parishes antecedent to the Act of 1692 is immaterial, as Vestries are by no means essential to their constitution, and if the fact could be affirmatively proved, to give the inference from it any appearance of weight, it must be also shewn that Vestries were established, and that their number, qualification, mode of election, and official oath were conformable to the usage which now prevails, for that can never be deemed a custom which is subject to mutation. I believe it can be fully evinced that Vestries did not exist in the province before the Law of 1692, the regulations in that Act are different from those prescribed by the Law in 1701-2, by the latter the Vestry of St. Anne's have always governed themselves in every respect, and the several members of the corporate body have constantly taken the oath there directed; if this Law is held a nullity, it is reasonable, barring sufficient evidence, of the time when Vestries according to the present usage were created in the parish, and to remove the presumption arising from it, there must be proof that Vestries governed themselves in the same manner antecedent to the time it was enacted, that the minister was always the perpetual Vestryman, and the same oath taken by the several members, &c. &c.

The legal import of the term *custom* appears to have been mistaken; in common parlance, *beyond the memory of man*, or *time immemorial* may signify past transactions not in the remembrance of persons then living, but in Law it more properly respects an *usage* whose origin cannot be shewn, and where the proof of the right claimed depends on the immemorial continuance and uninterrupted exercise of it; a custom has been metaphorically compared to the *life* of a man

known though the ſource is undiſcovered. A great judge ſpeaking of cuſtom ſays "If there be any ſufficient proof of record or *writing* to the contrary, "albeit it exceed the memory or proper knowledge of "any man living, yet is it within the memory of "man; for memory or knowledge is twofold. Firſt, "by knowledge by proof, as by record or ſufficient "matter of writing, ſecondly, by his own proper "knowledge. A record, or ſufficient matter in "*writing* are good memorials, for *litera ſcripta manet*. "And therefore it is ſaid, when we will by any record "or *writing* commit the memory of any thing to poſ"terity, it is ſaid *tradere memoriæ*." A late writer, on the ſame ſubject obſerves "that to make a particular cuſtom good, 'tis requiſite, that it has been uſed "ſo long, that the memory of man runneth not to "the contrary. So that, if any one can ſhew the *be*"*ginning* of it, it is no good cuſtom." Many ſtatutes are beyond the memory of man, if underſtood of perſons *in being*, but the records of Parliament aſcertaining the time they were enacted, prevents their operation to eſtabliſh a cuſtom. If the Law of 1701-2, is not a legiſlative Act, it certainly points out the time when the *preſent* Veſtry of St. Anne's pariſh was eſtabliſhed, and is ſufficient evidence that no *ſuch* body exiſted prior to this period. The antient uſage therefore is, I think imaginary, and ſeems to have ſprung, from a chronological error, and a miſconception of the term cuſtom, by expounding it rather according to vulgar than legal acceptations; perhaps the expreſſions *time immemorial* and *beyond the memory of man*, which occur in the Law books may have occaſioned the miſtake, and as it was not thought probable that any perſon *now* in exiſtence could remember the creation of Veſtries, it may have been haſtily concluded that their origin muſt alſo have been buried in oblivion, when the Laws of 1704 and 1729 were enacted.

The Acts of 1704 and 1729 relate to Veſtries *then eſtabliſhed*, and I think it is plain from what has been ſaid, that they could only have exiſted under the Law of 1701 2. Statutes and Acts of Aſſembly are to be ſo expounded that the expreſſions may not be rendered nugatory, but receive force in conſtruction, and that the intent of the legiſlature may be complied with: theſe rules cannot be obſerved unleſs the Veſtries then in contemplation were thoſe eſtabliſhed under the Law of 1701-2, otherwiſe the legiſlature provided for the regulation of bodies *not in being*, and conſequently all directions reſpecting the mode of taxation are ſenſeleſs and impertinent, for the ſeveral clauſes reſpecting this ſubject have no efficacy unleſs applied to ſuch Veſtries as were eſtabliſhed under the precedent Act of 1701-2, and the rule of conſtruction before ſuggeſted would be manifeſtly violated by a different application. That ſuch was the *intent* of the legiſlature cannot be doubted; the Act of 1704 paſſed about *three* years after that for the eſtabliſhment of religious worſhip &c. by which Veſtries were conſtituted, and was *inter alia*, to aid a defect in the preceding Act, by veſting a power in the juſtices of the county to aſſeſs a tax on the application of the Veſtry and Churchwardens, *for repairing of churches &c.* and the ſubſequent Act of 1729 was calculated to remove inconveniences which had been experienced under the Law of 1704, by rendering that a point of duty in the Magiſtrates which they had deemed a matter of diſcretion. If the Act of 1701-2 was not in force at the time of paſſing the above cited Laws, to what purpoſe was proviſion made for *repairing churches*, &c. for without this Act it don't appear to me there was any eſtabliſhed church in the province, or that there could be any incumbent in the pariſhes, conſequently the tax would be a burthen on the inhabitants and the appropriation of it uſeleſs. Indeed a bare peruſal of the Acts muſt I think ſatisfy the moſt incredulous that by Veſtries were *meant* thoſe deriving their authority under the Act of 1701-2, and that the Legiſlature never intended the powers they had conferred ſhould be exerciſed only by ſuch Veſtries as might in future be formed by a creative fancy under the pretext of cuſtom, and an application of the Law to this purpoſe will be evidently repugnant to the *intentions* of thoſe who framed it.

That there can be a cuſtom time immemorial in this province, is at leaſt very problematical and many will think impoſſible; I mean a cuſtom *originating* here, and not the *adoption* of a *general* cuſtom of the mother country. The Government is created by charter, which on the principles premiſed is in legal idea *within* time of memory, but cuſtoms with us muſt neceſſarily be ſubſequent to the charter, the latter is not clearly immemorial, and it muſt appear extraordinary that a poſterior Act ſhould be deemed ſo, as it would be making recent uſages more antient than a prior eſtabliſhment beyond which they cannot be derived.

The abſurdity of ſetting up this ideal cuſtom, is I think ſufficiently obvious, it may not however be improper to conſider the conſequences which might reſult from an eſtabliſhment of it in the latitude contended for, on the principles advanced for its ſupport. Admitting therefore that when the Laws of 1704 and 1729 were enacted, Veſtries had obtained authority, and a right of acting by the *uſage* which had *then* prevailed independent of the Act of 1701-2, the like uſage in other inſtances muſt be productive of ſimilar conſequences, and the concluſions deducible from the poſition advanced reſpecting the force of cuſtom may be thought to eſtabliſh the claims of the Clergy.

By the Act of 1701-2 the power of inducting miniſters is veſted in the Governor for the time being, and ſuch miniſters in virtue of that Act are entitled to 40 per poll in their reſpective pariſhes, but it is ſaid the Law regulating theſe matters is a nullity, if ſo, the cuſtoms which have prevailed of inducting miniſters by the Governor and their receipt of the 40 per poll, will be certainly thought of equal force with that which it ſeems empowers the Veſtry to exerciſe *their* functions; the ſeveral authorities are co-exiſtent, and the inference from cuſtom appears equally forcible in either inſtance, for cuſtom and uſage cannot be deemed efficacious when applied in ſupport of the rights of Government and the Clergy, and of indubitable authority if they tend to the deſtruction of either.

It may be objected that notwithſtanding there was no *provincial cuſtom* for the eſtabliſhment of Veſtries when the Laws of 1704 and 1729 were enacted, yet they exiſted in England under the *Common Law*, which will ſupport their proceedings here.—Veſtries depend on *particular local* cuſtoms, and the authority of theſe parochial aſſemblies is more or leſs extenſive in different places, according to the prevalence of the *ſeveral cuſtoms* by which they are regulated; in ſome pariſhes they have no exiſtence, nor is the uſage of one county in this reſpect any regulation for the conduct of others; how therefore ſuch *particular cuſtoms* (which are no part of the Common Law but rather deviations from it) can bind the inhabitants here will be difficult to prove, nor is it more eaſy to aſcertain what pariſh or county ſhall be preferred and held forth as an example for imitation, as the cuſtoms of all cannot be adopted. The Common Law of England is general to the kingdom, Judges are bound to obſerve its rules in their judicial determinations, but parochial cuſtoms for the regulation of Veſtries muſt be ſpecially alleged or courts of judicature will pay no regard to them in their deciſions.

But if the cuſtoms in England reſpecting Veſtries are part of the Common Law, and therefore to be regarded here, the obvious conſequence of this conceſſion is, that all other cuſtoms equally extenſive muſt have the ſame obligatory effects. By the *general* cuſtom in England and of common right, tithes are due to the Clergy for their ſupport and maintenance; if they are not entitled to the 40 per poll under the Act of 1701 2, the Common Law in this reſpect remains in force unreſtricted by any poſitive Act of the Legiſlature, and conſequently this claim (upon legal principles), will ſtand unimpeached. That ſuch an eſtabliſhment would be thought unreaſonable, I admit, and this might be an argument againſt the right, if it depended on *particular cuſtom*; but "*the common Law operates until ſuſpended or* "*abrogated by Statute.*" The doctrine of collateral warranty was fraught with injuſtice and rigour, but a legiſlative interpoſition was neceſſary to remedy the grievance, the Judges juſtly obſerving that their province was *Jus dicere* and not *Jus dare*. A bill in Equity for tithes may be ſupported as well for *relief* as *diſcovery*, authorities juſtify the aſſertion, and the nature of the demand and multiplicity of perſons intereſted ſuggeſt the reaſon.

Should it be contended that theſe concluſions from the eſtabliſhment of the ſuppoſed cuſtom are ill grounded, and that the Clergy are neither entitled to 40 per poll, or tithes from the pariſhioners, it eventually follows that they have no legal proviſion whatever, and therefore the conſequence of ſuch poſition is conſiderable. Without a pariſh church there cannot be a pariſh, the latter is thus defined by ſeveral writers, "A "pariſh is a place or diſtrict wherein the people live "that do belong to ſome *certain* church."—"A pa"riſh is a *cure of ſouls* limited to perſons and place "within a certain diſtrict or precinct."—"Every pre"cinct which belongs to the *ſame pariſh church* is one "pariſh."—If a place has not a *church*, churchwardens "and ſacramentalia, it is not properly a pariſh."—"Parochia eſt locus in quo degit populus *alicujus eccle*"*ſiæ*."—"A pariſh is that circuit of ground in which "the ſouls under the care of one parſon or vicar do "inhabit." As there can be no pariſh without a church, neither can there be a church *in legal underſtanding*, without an eſtabliſhment for the incumbent. Pariſhes were firſt inſtituted to remove the inconveniences which had been experienced from an itinerant Clergy, but this could not be effected without a permanent proviſion for their ſupport and maintenance in that diſtrict to which the exerciſe of their religious duties was particularly confined.

If there is no pariſh church, there cannot be either Veſtrymen or Churchwardens; the firſt are ſo called, "*the buſineſs of the pariſh being tranſacted in the veſtry, a* "*place adjoining to the church, where the veſtments of the* "*prieſt are generally depoſited and kept.*" The latter derive their appellation from "*being the guardians or keep*"*ers of the church.*" Theſe definitions preſuppoſe a parochial church and eſtabliſhed miniſtry, the offices of Veſtrymen and Churchwardens are dependent thereon, and if the exiſtence of the former is diſproved the authority of the latter is annihilated. That the pariſhioners ſhould be compellable to contribute for the reparation of a church without an officiating miniſter is contrary to reaſon and juſtice: we have it upon legal authority, "that the cauſe that every pariſhioner "is charged to the reparations of the church, and to "provide convenient ornaments in it for the greater "convenience and honour of divine ſervice, is firſt for "the ſpiritual comfort which he hath in hearing of "the Word of God there for his inſtruction in the "true way to Heaven in celebration of the ſacraments, "and in preſenting to God their prayers, not only "privately, but with the great congregation to be "thankful to God for all his benefits, and to deſire of "him all things neceſſary, &c. in reſpect of which "ineſtimable benefits, he is chargeable to repair his "proper church in which he receiveth them." But how are the pariſhioners to receive this ſpiritual comfort and inſtruction, if there is no incumbent to perform the ſacred functions? a tax therefore for the reparation of an edefice from which they can receive no benefit, appears to me illegal.

As the avowed principle of the Veſtry's authority is "*antient uſage and cuſtom of the pariſh beyond the memory* "*of man,*" it is immaterial to conſider if their power can be ſupported on other grounds; it is admitted that when St. Anne's pariſh was erected, the government of it devolved on the pariſhioners in a corporate capacity, and 'tis an incident tacitly annexed of courſe to every corporation that it ſhall have *perpetual ſucceſſion*, conſequently the authority of the collective body cannot of *common right* be delegated to individuals; it may be done in ſome inſtances by *particular cuſtom*, the antient uſage being preſumptive evidence that this power was granted by the charter of incorporation, ſuch inſtrument of creation being always preſumed even in corporations which exiſt by force of the Common Law.

Upon the whole, whatever opinion may be entertained reſpecting the above conſequences reſulting from an eſtabliſhment of the ſuppoſed cuſtom, I think it muſt be admitted that the cuſtom itſelf (whether the term is conſidered in its legal or vulgar acceptation) cannot be ſupported, and that unleſs the Veſtry of St. Anne's pariſh have a power to act in virtue of the Law of 1701 2, they have no authority whatever.

I would further remark that the queſtion propounded being of an intereſting nature, and two Gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed abilities having declared their opinions on the ſubject, I deliver my ſentiments with deference and reſpect; regard is due to important ſtations, tenderneſs to reputation, and veneration to genius and learning; but as candour cannot require an implicit aſſent to unſatisfactory reaſoning, neither can it be offended with a diſſimilarity of judgment on points of difficulty and importance. To prevent miſconception, let it be obſerved that I do not mean by a diverſity of opinion, to take part in the publick controverſy, or arraign the conduct of thoſe who impoſed the tax and applied for its aſſeſſment; miſtakes are incident to humanity, and I doubt not but the Gentlemen who proſecuted the meaſure which has been ſince thought a ground for cenſure, were fully convinced of its legality and juſtneſs.

T. J——S.

Annapolis, Jan. 18, 1773.

TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

SIR,

WE thank you for the ſentiments, which you have ſpoken with an *honeſt freedom*. We had for a long time impatiently waited for a man of abilities to ſtep forth, and tell our DARING MINISTERS, *in a nervous ſtile*, the evils they have brought upon the community, and what they may dread from an *injured people*, by a repetition of *deſpotic meaſures*. While we admire your *intrepidity* in the attack, permit us to applaud that *calm and ſteady temper*, which ſo peculiarly marks and diſtinguiſhes your excellent performance.

Perſonal invective, Sir, you muſt now expect to encounter: this is the weapon which *modern policy* has invented, to cut down ſuch characters, as thwart the pernicious ſchemes of *arbitrary Miniſters*: every man, who has hitherto preſumed to eſpouſe his Country's intereſt, has been vilified with a *brutal violence*; but, when a Gentleman quits the field of manly argument, and deſcends to illiberal reflections, as he betrays a *pitiful ignorance*, nothing can be apprehended from ſuch an *affected conſtellation*.

We have *pained* ourſelves with the peruſal of that pompous lucubration and *auricular acquiſition*, ushered forth to the publick under the ſignature of *The Editor of the Dialogue*, and celebrated by *critics*, for *brilliant* expreſſion, *grammatical* propriety, and dignity of ſentiment. What a monument of SELF-IMPORTANCE! while the eye is dazzled with the ſplendour of the pile, the idea of the *frog* in the *fable* ſteals upon the mind. Bluſh Cambridge! bluſh!—If ſuch be the fruits of thy FAM'D NURSERY, our boys ſhall never croſs the Atlantic.

Go on, Sir, and aſſert the RIGHTS of your country: every friend to *liberty* will be a friend to *you*: malice may rage, and RAW HEAD AND BLOODY BONES clatter and rattle; but the *honeſt heart*, bold in the cauſe of FREEDOM, feels no alarm.

"AN HONEST MAN, like the true religion, appeals "to the underſtanding, or modeſtly confides in the "internal evidence of his conſcience. The IMPOS"TOR employs *force* inſtead of *argument*, impoſes ſi"lence where he cannot convince, and *propagates his* "*character* by the ſword."——Junius.

We highly approve of your adopting the Britiſh maxim—*the King can do no wrong*: we honour, Sir, and reſpect our *ſupreme Magiſtrate*: but ſuch is the frailty of nature, that no human exertion can, at all times, penetrate the *latent purpoſes* of *deſigning men*——O EDEN! EDEN! had you relied upon *your own* manly judgment in *every political caſe*: had you been guided by *your own* benevolent feelings *upon late important ſubjects*: had you, in honourable imitation of the prudent and politic OGLE, rejected that *impudent* and yet *often* repeated project of DARING MINISTERS, in placing the GOVERNOR in the front as a SCREEN to themſelves, the moment they are *ſcorched* by the *patriotic fire* of the DELEGATES of the people,

"EDEN had been a little God below."

INDEPENDENT WHIGS.

SEYDE, *July* 30.

A Turkiſh veſſel being taken by the ſmall Ruſſian ſquadron, all the crew and paſſengers were put to death.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Sept.* 3. Advice has been juſt received here, that a large fleet of Ruſſians, ſome of the ſhips apparrently of very great force, has been ſeen in the Black Sea off Trebiſond; likewiſe that they had landed a great number of men between the above place and Amaſia. This news has occaſioned much conſternation, as every perſon conjectures that it is deſigned againſt the capital; therefore every neceſſary preparation is taken to oppoſe their deſign. A body of 30,000 Janiſſaries and 8000 Spahis are ordered to march immediately into Natolia, to ſtop the march of the Ruſſians before they reach Angari; orders are alſo given to reinforce the fleet, which is to proceed up the Black Sea with the utmoſt diſpatch; and an expreſs is ſent up to the Baſſa Kayſaria, commanding him to take the field with all the troops under his direction.

Sept. 17. We had another dreadful fire here, in the night of the 5th inſtant, which burnt down 200 houſes. As combuſtible matter was found in different parts of

the town, it is not doubted but that ſome evil deſigning perſons occaſioned this fire, with an intent to deſtroy the whole city. All the Turks who do not belong to this capital are either ſent to the army or to the places they belong to. All perſons who were out of work are employed on the publick buildings; and, in ſhort, every method is taking as if a revolution was apprehended.

A body of 1000 men having reſolved to leave the Viſir's army, forced the line formed to hinder deſertion, which augments daily. It is ſaid the Pacha, who commanded the line, loſt his life. Four hundred of theſe deſerters came within a league of this capital to go to Aſia, but they were refuſed a paſſage over the canal, and were ordered immediately to go back to the army; but not conſenting to that, a detachment was ſent out againſt them, when ſeveral of the mutineers were killed, and others taken and carried to priſon; the reſt diſperſed into the mountains and on the highways, where they commit all ſorts of diſorders.

WARSAW, *Oct.* 15. Many of the nobles of Great Poland have cauſed to be printed and publiſhed a declaration, importing that ſince the miniſtry of the King of Poland at Warſaw take no meaſures to end the troubles of the kingdom, they have reſolved to conſtitute a permanent council, of which the Prince Auguſtus Sulowski, Palatine of Gneſna, is nominated preſident, with fourteen aſſiſtants. They have impowered this council to treat with foreign courts, declaring they can no longer depend upon the government of Warſaw.

PARIS, *Oct.* 19. The goverment has augmented the penſions of thoſe fathers who were here before jeſuits, and are ſeventy years of age, 100 livres a year. Near Groſbois, in Brie, there was a convent of Camaldules, the only houſe of that order in France, which the government has thought proper to ſuppreſs, allowing the common monks a penſion of 800 livres per annum each, and the prior 1200. A new body of laws is going to be formed for the Iſland of Corſica.

Some letters from Germany intimate, that ſeveral ſtates of that empire begin to be alarmed on account of a project which is ſaid to be on foot for ſecularizing ſome Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks.

LONDON, *November* 3.

Though the friends of adminiſtration induſtriouſly give out that the Miniſtry did not interfere in the election of Lord Mayor, we are aſſured that the matter of an oppoſition to the great patriot was really agitated in Privy Council; but that the ſame was dropped upon the reaſoning of an old Scotch Lord, who ſtrongly argued againſt ſuch a meaſure upon account of the inſignificancy of the ſubject, for, ſays he, my Lord, I remember a coarſe old proverb of my countrymen, "the mair ye ſtramp in a tund the braider it graes."

Nov. 4. The Earl of Sandwich has drawn up a ſtate of the navy, for the inſpection of Parliament; and has, it is ſaid, a plan for manning the navy for the future without the odious practice of preſſing, which is not more repugnant to the dictates of humanity than to the principles of the conſtitution.

Letters from Paris mention that the French African company have received orders to make up their accounts, for the inſpection of the miniſtry; that ſociety being to be diſſolved and the trade carried on by Government only.

Nov. 7. Thurſday night laſt the famous Buckhorſe, ſo well known for upwards of 40 years laſt paſt to the nobility and gentry at Newmarket, and other places of reſort, fell down dead in Covent Garden, where he was attending as uſual, with his link, to call coaches for the people coming out of the playhouſe. This famous hero of the bruiſing ſtage, in his youth, uſed to divert the company before the champion mounted, with boxing any one that choſe to attack him, in order to paſs away the time. He was ſo very hardy that he could bear a great deal of drubbing, and often beat a much bigger and ſtronger boxer than himſelf. At laſt he had one of his eyes totally beat out, and of late years the poor wretch was greatly reduced, ſo as to carry ſmall twigs and walking ſticks about for a livelihood, notwithſtanding he was formerly ſo great a favourite with the late Lord Windſor, that he had him to ſit for his picture in miniature, which he had ſet round with diamonds, and gave it to a noble Earl of his acquaintance.

Nov. 9. It is reported that a frigate is arrived at Portſmouth, expreſs from the Mediterranean, with an account that one of his Majeſty's ſhips, attempting to go into the harbour of Carthagena, was fired upon from the fort; and that the Captain of the Engliſh ſhip reſolutely returned the fire, but was ſoon overpowered, and obliged to ſtrike.

It is ſaid that orders have been given for twelve ſhips of the line to be got ready to ſail from Spithead, at an hour's warning.

The Revenge, of ſixty four guns, now at Chatham, is ordered to be got in readineſs immediately, to ſerve as a reinforcement to Admiral Dennis.

Nov. 10. Friday the two new ſerjeants, Sir James Eyre, and George Hill, Eſquire, went through the ancient abſurd ceremony of walking acroſs the hall oppoſite the court of Common Pleas, each with a woman's cap over his wig, and tied under his chin. After they had made their different bows, and gone through another ceremony, of having the court ſticking platter put on their wigs, they took their ſeats, and the whole concluded with ſhaking of hands.

A number of wives in a certain county have thoughts of petitioning Parliament to grant an act for building a houſe for the reception of ſuch men as have got good wives and take up with other women, greatly to the detriment of their fortunes and the unhappineſs of their families, which is to be called the vicious madhouſe; and all that are ſeized with that frenzy (for ſo it may be called) are to be allowed a part of their eſtate for their maintenance. One half of what they conſumed on their miſtreſſes will be ſufficient for their ſubſiſtence, in a comfortable way; the reſt to be appropriated for their families. Unleſs ſome ſuch ſcheme as this be put into execution, no prudent woman will ever think of marrying.

The court of Berlin is, we hear, preparing a ſerious expoſtulation with our miniſtry on the conferences ſo frequently held with the Ruſſian ambaſſador; but ſurely Great Britain muſt be ſhamefully humbled indeed if ſhe is to be catechiſed by her penſioner, for ſpeaking to whom ſhe pleaſes on the buſineſs of her own empire.

It is ſaid that the northern Alexander, having now ſome ſea-ports in his dominions, entertains a warm idea of eſtabliſhing a marine, and has already ſignified his intentions to engage naval artificers from this kingdom.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 22.

We hear that a brig from Dublin, for Baltimore, with 150 indented ſervants and convicts on board, is ashore near the mouth of York river; and that a boat which went to their aſſiſtance was ſeized by about 30 of the people, who went aſhore in her. Four men and a woman have been taken, who are lodged in York jail; but it is thought that by this time all the reſt have found means to make their eſcape from the veſſel. The Captain of the brig, and about 27 of his people, died on the paſſage; *probably, of the jail diſtemper.*

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 11.

A few Days ago *John Davis*, an Overſeer, was murdered by Two Servant Men of Dr. *Parker*'s living near *Rock-Creek*, *Frederick* County; they went into his Room in the Night, and gave him ſeveral Blows on the Head with an Ax. They have ſince confeſſed the Fact and are committed to the Jail of that County.

Annapolis, the 4th of *February*, 1773.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to his Excellency the Governor, that on the Seventh Day of *December* laſt the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *John Lucas*, in *Saint Mary's* County, was maliciouſly ſet on fire, by ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown, and entirely conſumed; His Excellency for the better diſcovering and bringing to publick Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons concerned in ſetting on fire the ſaid Houſe, doth promiſe his Lordſhip's Pardon for the ſaid Offence to any of them (the Principal or Principals only excepted) who ſhall diſcover his, her, or their Accomplice or Accomplices in the ſaid Fact, ſo that he, ſhe, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof,

Signed by Order,
U. SCOTT, Cl. Con.

And as a further Encouragement, the Subſcriber living in *Saint Mary's* County, doth promiſe a Reward of Fifty Pounds Currency to any one who ſhall diſcover the Perſon or Perſons concerned in burning the ſaid Houſe, ſo that he, ſhe, or they may be brought to Juſtice and convicted thereof.

6w JOHN LUCAS.

St. Mary's County, *February* 9, 1773.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber to the higheſt Bidder, on Thurſday the 25th Inſtant,

THE Tract of Land whereon he now lives, containing 207 Acres, ſituate about one Mile from *Patuxent River*, and near *Delebrooke* Manor. The Land is very rich and well timbered, and not above one third cleared, and the Plantation in good Order, with a new Dwelling-Houſe, and good Tobacco-Houſe, Corn-Houſe, Dairy, Meat-Houſe and Kitchen. The Title indiſputable. Any one inclinable to purchaſe, is deſired to meet upon the Land the Day of Sale at Twelve o'Clock.

ALEXANDER SPALDING.

December 21, 1772.

To be let to the loweſt Bidder, on the ſecond Monday in March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, on the Land of* Joſhua Evans, *near the Falls of* Patowmack, *in* Loudoun *County, in* Virginia,

THE building of a Brick Church, Fifty-three by Forty-two Feet in the clear, the Walls to be raiſed Twenty-eight Feet from the Surface. One Hundred and Fifty Pounds *Virginia* Currency will be paid the Undertaker the Day the Work is let, on his giving Bond and approved Security; Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds more will be paid in *June* next, the other Payments will be agreed on the Day the Work is let. Any Perſon willing to build the ſaid Church, is deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid, in order to undertake the ſame.

JOHN MOSS,
JEREMIAH HUTCHISON. } Church Wardens.

January 29, 1773.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 27th Inſt. living in *Calvert* County, Two Country born Negro Men, both black Complexions, one named *Jacob*, about Six Feet high, ſtrait limbed, a bold looking Fellow; the other named *Marlborough*, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, knock kneed or battle hammed; their beſt Cloaths I cannot deſcribe: They had Fearnought Coats, Cotton Jackets and Breeches, Oſnabrig Shirts, coarſe Yarn Stockings. Whoever will bring them Home, ſhall have Four Dollars for each of them, beſides what the Law allows, if taken in this County, and if out of the County Eight Dollars, and all reaſonable Charges; and if either of the ſaid Negroes ſhould reſiſt or run any Perſon may ſhoot or kill him, and no Damages ſhall be required, by

w3 THOMAS REYNOLDS.

N. B. They are both about 26 Years of Age.

Elk-Ridge, February 9, 1773.

THE Sale of *Henry Dorſey*'s perſonal Eſtate, will not be on the firſt Day of *March* next, as before advertiſed.

SAMUEL DORSEY, junr. Adminiſtrator.

WHEREAS ſundry idle perſons under a Pretence of ſhooting and hunting, are frequently going about the Subſcriber's [illegible] to his great Prejudice [illegible] down his Fences, and doing other Damages. This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons from treſpaſſing in like Manner for the future, as they may depend on being proceeded againſt agreeable to Law.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Frederick Daker*, near the *Dogg-Hill*, in *Baltimore* County, a middle ſized bay Stray Mare, about two Years old laſt Spring, is a natural Pacer, and has no perceivable Brand or Fleſh Mark.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE are at the Plantation of *William Roby*, Son of *Benjamin*, living in *Charles* County, in *Zekiah*, Two large Stray Steers, One branded unknown what, with a white Face, marked in the left ſhar with an under bit, and a Slit on the right Ear: The other Steer is red, and has a white Back and Face, and is marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, the other Ear unmarked. They are very troubleſome, and therefore the Owner is deſired to take them away and pay Charges.

DR GRAHAM, Oculiſt and Auriſt from *Philadelphia*, thus publickly gives Notice, that he propoſes to be at *Baltimore* about the 20th of this preſent Month, where thoſe Perſons whoſe Circumſtances or Situation have precluded them from the Benefit of applying for Aſſiſtance at *Philadelphia*, may conſult him in all Diſorders of the Eye and its Appendages; and in every Species of Deafneſs, Hardneſs of Hearing, Ulcerations, Noiſe in the Ears, &c.

Elk-Ridge, January 20, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *William Leavens*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and all thoſe who have any juſt Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be ſettled, by

2w SAMUEL DORSEY, junr. Adminiſtrator.

January 13, 1773.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Richard Thomas*, late of *Cecil* County, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances without further Notice, to

w6 SAMUEL THOMAS,
THOMAS HUGHES, } Adminiſtrators.

THERE is at the Plantation of *James Smith*, Blackſmith, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a black Stray Mare, about Fourteen Hands and a Half high, ſhod all fours, Two hind Feet white, one white Saddle Spot on the off Side, hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, branded on the near Buttock M or B paces ſlow. The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, did by his laſt will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* laſt paſt, order and direct ſundry Lands to be ſold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; alſo a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpſon*'s Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thouſand Four Hundred Acres. The ſaid Land is well adapted to farming, and will be ſold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in ſmall Parcels, or in any Manner that may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers;—Alſo Two Thirds of about Seven Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, with a good Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expoſed to ſale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
tf MILCAH DORSEY,
ELEANOR DORSEY } Executrixes.

N. B. All Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

Annapolis, December 16, 1772.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of *Thomas Williams* and Co are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to *Thomas Charles Williams* and Co. who are empowered to receive and ſettle all Accounts relative thereto.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be sold by Wholesale at a low Advance, for Cash or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf COLIN CAMPBELL.

January 16, 1773.

WE the Subscribers being appointed (by *Anne Arundel* County Court) Commissioners on a Tract of Land, called *Talbot's Resolution Manor*; hereby give Notice to all whom it may concern, that we shall meet on the said Land, to take the Deposition of any Evidences that may be offered, on Wednesday the 24th Day of *February* next, agreeable to the said Commission.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
SETH WARFIELD,
3w JOSHUA GRIFFITH,
WILLIAM COALE.

Baltimore, January 15, 1773.

TO BE CHARTERED,

THE Ship *Kitty*, *Joseph Mallet*, Master, Burthen about 320 Hogsheads of Tobacco, or 1800 Barrels of Flour, lying at *Fell's* Point, apply to

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

FOR LONDON AND ROTTERDAM,

THE new Ship *Union*, *Andrew Bryson*, Master, lying at *Fell's* Point, will sail about the First of *February*, and has good Accomodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *James Christie*, junr. or the Master on board. w3

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.

ALL Persons having any just Claim against the Estate of Col. *Charles Ridgely*, deceased, are desired to send in their Accounts properly proved, and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence to themselves, and Trouble to

CHARLES RIDGELY,
2m DANIEL CHAMIER, } Executors.
WILLIAM GOODWIN.

January 4, 1773.

STRAYED away from *Piscataway* the 26th *December*, a dark brown Mare, with a mealey Nose, and branded on the near Buttock C D about Fourteen Hands high, paces, trots, and gallops; and full of Spirit; she was lately trimmed, and very hard to catch when out; it's supposed she will make up to *Elk-Ridge* where she was bred, by the Way of *Marlborough* and *Queen-Anne*, as she was rode down that Way. Any Person that will deliver her to Mr. *Peter Campbell* at *Piscataway*, or to the Subscriber at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, shall have Forty Shillings Reward.

w3 WILLIAM CLAGETT.

January 15, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, for Cash or Bills of Exchange, on Thursday *the* 18*th of* March *next, at the House of Mrs.* Charleton *in* Frederick-Town, *by Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me for that Purpose by* John Wilmot,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land lying in *Frederick* County, called *Dinah's Fancy*, containing 215 Acres. The following Persons live adjacent to the said Land, and will shew it to any Persons desirous of seeing the same: *Joseph Dyer*, *John Lagsdale*, *Notley Norris*, *David Smuer*, *Andrew Young*, and *Simon Miller*.

ts THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Fork of Gunpowder, Jan. 11, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Roger Boyce*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, are requested to pay their respective Debts to the Subscriber, Administratrix with the Will annexed; those who neglect to comply with this Requisition, will be sued, without Respect to Persons; and all Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to furnish the Administratrix with the State of their Claims, that the same may be settled and discharged.

w4 REBECCA BOYCE.

December 4, 1772.

LOST, between *Baltimore-Town* and Mr. *Samuel Norwood's* Plantation, a small Silver Watch, made by *John Campbell*, *Campbell's-Town*, No 12. with a Silver Chain, Steel Key, a Key belonging to a Brass Lock to Saddle Bags, a Glass Seal set in Silver, the Impression Two Doves and a Man's Head. Whoever finds the said Watch, and delivers it safe to Capt. *Christopher Limes* in *Baltimore-Town*, at the Sign of the King of *Prussia*'s Head, or to Mr. *Thomas Ricketts*, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, shall receive a Reward of Six Dollars, and no Questions asked. All Watchmakers, Silversmiths, and others, into whose Hands the said Watch may fall, are earnestly requested to give Notice thereof to the abovementioned Gentlemen, which will intitle them to the said Reward, paid by

w6 JAMES WILSON, Musician.

Just imported, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice *Barbados* Rum and Spirits.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

LEFT at the Plantation of *Isaac Owings*, near *Pig-Point*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, by *Robert Forrester*, who says he bought him of *George Jones* in *Cob-Neck*, a small black Gelding, has no perceivable Brand, has a small white Spot under his left Eye, his right Eye is walled, and has a kind of Star on his Forehead, about 12 Hands high, and has Two small Saddle Spots, paces, trots and gallops. The Owner (if any) may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges. w4

Richmond, James River, *Virginia, Jan.* 1, 1773.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber*,

THAT valuable Tract of Land, called *Mocock's Island*, lying within a Mile of the Mouth of *Chickahomony* River, One Mile from *James* River, a Quarter of a Mile above *Barret's* Ferry, and within Ten Miles of the City of *Williamsburg*; it contains Six Hundred Acres of the highest, driest, and richest Marsh in this Colony, in it's present State during the Spring and Summer Months; it will afford grazing for above One Thousand Head of Cattle.

In the Marsh are Three Islands; the eastermost or low Island, contains about One Hundred and Fifty Acres of rich high Land, has Two good Springs upon it, a Barn, Two Negro Quarters, and an Overseer's House; a Quarter of a Mile distant is middle or *High Island*, containing about Forty Acres, Half a Mile distant lies westermost Island, containing Three or Four Acres; and they are so situated that the banking in the Marsh is rendered very easy. The eastern and northern Parts of these Islands are divided from the main Land by a Branch of the River, no more than Thirty Yards broad, and the southern and western Parts are divided by the main Body of *Chickahomony*, about Three Hundred Yards broad. Up this River is Navigation for Forty Miles for Vessels of Four Thousand Bushels; the Branch dividing the Island from the main Land, is esteemed the best fowling and fishing in this Colony. Opposite *Low* or *Great Island*, there are on the Continent, One Hundred and odd Acres well timbered Land belonging to this Plantation, pleasantly situated and over-looking the whole Island. This Land runs from the Branch about Half a Mile across the main Road leading from the Ferry to *Williamsburg*, so that the Distance from Town is not above Nine Miles; common Tides cover no Part of the Marsh; spring Tides, with a continued North East Wind cover the greatest Part of it, with Four Inches Water, but the best Criterion of the Tides over-flowing it, is taken from the remarkable great Gust on Friday the 8th of *Sept.* 1769, which spread over a great Part of *America*, and then there were only Seven Inches Water in the said Marsh. Any Person purchasing this Island, may have the Stock and Utensils upon reasonable Terms.

PATRICK COUTTS.

Purchasers to apply to Messrs. *James Dick* and *Stewart*.

Baltimore, November 24, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land, in Five Tracts or Parcels, situated in *Baltimore* County, originally the Property of Mr. *Edward Fell*, some Years ago of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, deceased, and all patented to him. The respective Parcels are situated, named, and contain in Acres as follow, viz.

Lancaster, laying on *Britain's-Forest*, near Mr. *Thomas Cockey Deye's*, containing 300 Acres; *Fell's Swathmore*, on the East Side of the little Falls of *Gunpowder* River, 1753; *Fell's Dale*, near the Head of *Patapsco* Falls, 496; *Darlington*, on the North Side of *Morgan's Run*, 134; and *Fell's Retirement*, on a Branch of *Little Pipe* Creek, 459. Also a Lot of Ground, containing about Half an Acre, on the East Side of *Jone's Falls* in *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Brick House. Proposals for any of the above particularized Lands, or Part of the Tracts, will be received and answered, and a good or indisputable Title made to any Purchaser of them, by

tf HENRY THOMPSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, *January* 12, 1773.

RAN away last Night from the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, a Servant Man named *Robert Wharton*, born in *England*, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a very lusty well made Fellow, 6 Feet high, about 30 Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox, dark brown Hair and very thin on the Top of his Head: Had on and took with him a Hat bound round the Brim with Binding, Two Osnabrig and One Check Shirt, a dark coloured Cloth Coat and lappelled Jacket, a dark short Bearskin Coat, blue Halfthick Breeches, white Yarn Stockings and black Leather Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, on delivering him at said Works, if Ten Miles from Home shall have Twenty-five Shillings, if Twenty Miles Forty Shillings, and a greater Distance Three Pounds, and if out of the Province Five Pounds, including what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

To be sold for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco,

THE following Parcels of Land, *Wynn's West Lot*, containing 52 Acres, Part of *Wynn's Middle Lot*, 162 Acres: These Two Parcels of Land join each other, lying about Three Miles from *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County: *Wynn's East and West Littleworth*, containing 143 Acres, *Littleworth*, 50 Acres; Part 2d, *Addition* to *Littleworth*, 53 Acres: These Three Parcels join each other, about Four Miles from *Piscataway*. There are Three or Four Tenants on these Lands, but only Tenants at Will. Any Person inclinable to purchase these Lands, or any of them, may know the Terms, by applying to *John Wynn*, near *Piscataway*. tf

The Partnership of James Dick *and* Stewart *having expired the* 1*st Inst. the business is now conducted under the Firm of*

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.

Who have to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at their Stores in Annapolis *and* London-Town, *for ready Money, Country Produce, or the usual Credit*,

A GENERAL Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, among which are, Hyson, Bloom, Green and Bohea Teas, London double and single refined Sugar.

They have likewise for Sale, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, West-India and Country Rum, by the Hogshead, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirit, by the Hogshead or Quarter Cask, Muscovado Sugar, by the Hogshead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred; a few Tierces of Rice, a few Bags of Hops, barreled Pork, *&c. &c.*

Also, Anchors, Grapnals, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Rope-walk; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1773.

The Partnership of *James Dick* and *Stewart* being expired, all Persons indebted to us, are requested to settle their Accounts as soon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,

tf JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Wheat, Indian Corn, or short Credit,

A LARGE and general Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, suitable to the different Seasons, also choice *Jamaica* and *Barbados* Spirits, Rum, Wine, Melasses, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Soap, Myrtle and Bees Wax, Gloucester Cheese, Taunton bottled Ale, Tar, Turpentine; a few Barrels Mullet Fish, and exceeding fine New-Town Pippins, from New-York. Likewise a likely young Negro Boy and Girl, about 16 and 17 Years of Age.

8w THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS & Co.

THE Judges of the Land-Office having represented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which issued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring;

His Excellency being desirous that those who purchased Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, should have the Benefit of such Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as usual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, in preference to any other Person, whenever the Office shall be opened,

Signed per Order,

WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Person that can come well recommended for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw-mill adjoining the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am persuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Business. For Terms apply to 6

H. RIDGELY.

October 10, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 800 Acres of good Land, in Five Plantations, in *St. Mary's* County; on one of the Plantations, situate on the River *Patowmack*, there is a Brick House in good Order, 2 Stories high, with 4 Rooms and a large Passage on a Floor, with Office-Houses, *&c.* Also, about 800 Acres in *Virginia*, viz. 499 near the Town of Dumfries, 194 near the *Great Falls of Patowmack*, 92 upon *Cedar Run*, and the Remainder of a Tract of Land in *Fauquier* County, patented to the Rev. *Lawrence De Butts*. Proposals for the Whole, or any Part of the above recited Lands will be received, and an indisputable Title made to the Purchaser, by

tf JOHN DE BUTTS.

Just imported by the Subscriber, and to be sold upon the lowest Terms, at the Store, next Door below the Coffee-House,

A QUANTITY of exceeding good Port Wine, in Quart and Pint Bottles, and a general Assortment of Shoes

tf ROBERT BUCHANAN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.